

THE PRESIDENT ACTS.

Boycott of American Goods.

dent Roosevelt action has been taken which will facilitate the landing in this country of Chinese of the exempt classes and will eliminate from the work of the Immigration Bureau the administrative features which have been criticised by Chinese. It is the intention of the President to see that Chinese merchants, travelers, students and others of the exempt classes shall have the same courtesy shown them by officers of the Immigration Bureau as is accorded to citizens of the most favored nation.

dent that, in view of the alleged harsh treatment of many Chinese seeking a landing in the United States, the commercial guilds of China have determined to boycott American goods. These representations, backed by the authorities of the American Asiatic Society and commercial bodies throughout the country, induced the President to investigate the situation with a view to remedying any evils found to exist. The subject was discussed thoroughly by the Cabinet, and the President took it up personally, with Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who has supervision of the Immigration Bureau.

As a result of the inquiry, orders have been issued to the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in China by the

President himself that they must look closer to the performance of their duties under the exclusion law and see that members of the exempt class coming to this country have proper

certificates. These certificates will be accepted at any port of the United States and will insure the bearer against harsh or discourteous treatment. Such treatment will be the cause of the instant dismissal of the offending official, whoever he may be.

Metzalf has issued instructions to the immigration officers which, it is believed, will remove the trouble of which the Chinese government and individuals complain. It is believed that the prompt action taken by this government will avert serious trade difficulties between China and American manufacturers.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDERS.

The correspondence and orders on the subject were made public to-day by authority of President Roosevelt. The President's orders to the diplomatic and consular officers of this country in China were transmitted through the State Department, and are as follows:

The White House,
Washington, June 24, 1905.
To the Acting Secretary of State:
The State Department will immediately issue a circular to all our diplomatic and consular representatives in China setting forth the following facts and stating that it is issued by direct order of the President:
Under the laws of the United States and

accordance with the spirit of the treaties negotiated between the United States and China, a Chinese of the cooly or laboring class—that is, all Chinese laborers, skilled or unskilled—are absolutely prohibited from coming to the United States, but the purpose of the government of the United States is to show the widest and the heartiest courtesy toward all merchants, teachers, students and travellers who may come to the United States, and to allow them to travel freely.

officials or representatives in any capacity of the Chinese government. All individuals of these classes are allowed to come and go of their own free will and accord, and are to be

given all the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions accorded the citizens and subject of the most favored nation. The President has issued special instructions through the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that while labor

must be strictly excluded, the law must be enforced without harshness, and that all unnecessary inconvenience and annoyance toward the persons entitled to the privilege of admission must be avoided. The officials of the Immigration Department have been told that no harshness in the administration of the law will for a moment be tolerated, and that any discourtesy shown to Chinese persons by any official of the government will be cause for immediate dismissal from the service.

That those Chinese entitled to free admission to enter the United States is primarily determined by the certificate provided for under

Section 6 of the Act of July 9, 1894. Under this law the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States have by direction of the President been instructed before issuing any certificate strictly to comply with the requirements of that portion of Section which provides as follows:

And such diplomatic representative or consular representative whose indorsement

so required is hereby empowered, and it shall be his duty before indorsing such certificates as aforesaid, to examine into the truth of the statements set forth in said certificates, and he shall find upon examination that said or any of the statements therein contained are untrue, it shall be his duty to refuse to indorse the same.

The certificate thus vised becomes prima facie evidence of the facts set forth therein. The immigration officials have now been specifically instructed to accept this certificate, which is not to be given for any good reason can be shown for so doing. Unfortunately, in the past it has been found that officials in the Chinese government have recklessly issued thousands of such certificates which were not true; and recklessness has also been shown in the past by representatives of the United States immigration officials in accepting these certificates. The purpose of this government is to make these vised certificates of such real value that it is safe to accept them here in the United States. This will result in

plaint that have arisen. The Chinese student merchant or traveller will thereby secure before leaving China a certificate which will guarantee him against any improper treatment.

But in order that this plan may be carried out it is absolutely necessary that the diplomatic and consular officers, instead of treating their work in vising these certificates as perfunctory, shall understand that this is one of their most important functions. They must not issue any such certificate unless they are satisfied

tioned that the person to whom it is issued is entitled to receive it, and they will be held to most rigid accountability for the manner in which they perform this duty. If there is reason to believe that any certificate has been improperly used, a thorough investigation will be made into its issuance. The only way in which it

possible, while fully maintaining the spirit of the law against the immigration of Chinese laborers, skilled or unskilled, to secure the fullest courtesy and consideration for all Chinese persons of the exempt classes, such as official travellers, merchants, students and the like, through the careful and conscientious action

der the proposed policy of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The change will simplify the whole administration of the law; but it is made permanent unless the diploma

and consular representatives do their full duty and see to it that no certificate is issued with their view unless the person receiving it clearly comes within one of the exempt classes and is fully entitled to the privileges the certificate affords for him.

Accordingly all our diplomatic and consular representatives in China are warned to perform this most important duty with the utmost care.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

MR. METCALF'S INSTRUCTIONS.

These orders are supplemented by a letter the President from Secretary Metcalf setting forth the provisions of the law under which it

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

A new fast train on the New-York Central leaves Grand Central Station 1:37 P. M.; arrives Albany 4:32; Utica, 5:47; Syracuse, 8:50; Rochester, 9:33; Buffalo, 11:30 P. M. No excess fare—Advt.